The Through Techet and Preight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, WIGHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, HLINOIS CENTRAL RAYLROAD, GALAMA AND CHICAGO U. RAILROAD, GALAMA SILVER COMMENT OF THE STANDARD CONTROL OF THE SILVER COMMENT OF THE SILVER COMM

HULSSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 25, 1827, rest. will leave thembers et Station as follows: Express rests, 0 a m and 5115 p m. Albuny Passenger trains a m, 12 m and 522 p m. ifor Sing Sing, 16256, m and 4 p.m.; a m, 12 m and 0:2 p m. ifor Sing Sing, 16256, m and 4 p.m.; a m Pengaterpite, 2 m. and 1 and 7 p.m.; for Peckalli, 538 for Pengaterpite, 2 m. and 1 and 7 p.m.; for Peckalli, 538 for Pengaterpite, 2 m. and 1 and 7 p.m.; for Peckalli, 538 for Pengaterpite, Pelaskill and Sing-Sing frains stop at m. The Pengaterpite, Pelaskill and Sing-Sing frains stop at m. The Pengaterpite, Pelaskill and Sing-Sing frains stop at the pengaterpite, Pengaterpite, and the pengaterpite stop and the state of the state of the pengaterpite stop and the state of the pen

ONG ISLAND RAILROAD-SUMMER AR-

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILRUAD.—On and efter Monday, June 15, 1897, and until further notice, Paper Trains wil. ever pler foot of Duancest as follows, viz.; DUNKIBK EXPRESS, at 6 a.m., for Punkirk. BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 a.m., for Buffalo. MAIL, at 9 a.m., for Dunkirk and Fuffalo and intermediate stations.

ROCKLAND FASSENGER at 5:39 p.m., from foot of Chambers et al. 1997.

berest, via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

WAY PASSENOER at 4 p.m., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations.

EMIGRANT at 5 p.m., for Dunkisk and Buffale and interme-

EMIGRANT at 5 p.m., for Durkin are Bulled and incremediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

NIGHT EXFRESS at 5 p.m., for Dunkin, every day.

NIGHT EXFRESS at 5 p.m., for Dunkin, every day.

NIGHT EXFRESS at 5 p.m., for Buffeld, every day.

These Express Trains somect at Elmira with the Elmira.

These Express Trains somect at Elmira with the Elmira.

Bughanton with the Syracuse and Birghanton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffeld, forming and New York Railroad, for Roubssier; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lecka, wasnes and Western Railroad, for Semnton; at Homelieville with the Buffeld and New York City Railroad, for Buffeld; at Duffeld and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cieve-land, City Color, Chicago, Ac. md, Cincintati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., HOMER RAMSDELL, Freedent

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Fenneyivenie Relifect cennetts at Pittaburgh with reflected to the form of from St. Louis, Mo.; Alten, Galera and Chicago, Ill Frankfort, Lexington and Louisville, Ky; Terre Haute, Maddson, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Checkman, Dayton, Maddson, Lafayette and Indianapolis, Ind.; Checkman, Dayton, St. Berlingfeld, Bellefontaine, Sandusky, Toledo, Clevesand, Columbos, Zaresville, Massilton and Wooter, Olfo; also, with the seam packet boats from and to New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louise

DEFNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, connecting the Atlantic cities with Western. North western and South-western States, by a con-timumon Rallway direct. This Roud also connects at Pitteburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports in the Western Rivers and at Cleveland and Sanduaky with steamers to all ports on

with daily line of Steamers to all ports the the extern Avenual at Gleveland and Sandunky with steamers to all ports of the North western Lakes; making the most direct, cheaper and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded to said from the Great West.

RATES BETTWEEN PHILADELIFE!A and Cape. 25 Scenter Bruss Class.—Books, Shoes, Hote and Cape. 25 Scenter Bruss Class.—Books, Shoes, Hote and Cape. 25 Scenter Bruss (100 fb. Drugs (in boxes and bales). Feathers, Furs. &c... 100 fb. Bruss (11 boxes and bales). Prage (in casks) Hard.

Ticking in original bales). Drugs (in casks) Hard. 45 Scenter ware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wood and fibers 100 fb. The price Eastward &c... 100 fb. The property of the casks or boxes, which was the control of the Community Class.—Office, Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Class.—Green, Estward). Lard and Woents Plants.—Office, Polis, Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks. A second of the Community Class.—Office, Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks. The casks or boxes, Eastward). Lard and Woents Plants.—Office, Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks.—Office, Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks.—Office Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks.—Office Fish. Bacca, Beef and Pour the Casks.—Office Fish.—Office Fish.—Of

In shipping Goods from any point east of Philadelphia to pay-solar to mark the package "Via Penney vania Rehroad." All

In shipping Goods from any petit east of Phindsiphis be pay
seed to mark the package. "Via Penneyvania Rahroad." All
Goods consigned to the Agents of this Read at Phindreighla or
Pittsburch will be forwarded without detention.
Francist Agents—Harris, Wormisty & Co., Memphis, Team.,
L. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville,
Ind., Dumessail, Bell & Co., and Carter & Lewest, Louisville,
Ry, B. C. Mcdrum, Madison, Ind., Sprigman & Brown, and
krein & Co., Cindinasti; N. W. Granam & Co., Zacesville
Obio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kibysta, Easter; Leech & Co., No.
2 Aster House; New York, and No.; I William R., New York,
E. J. Speeder, Finladelphia, Magnew & Rocas, EstimocovGoo, C. Franciscus, Pittsburch,
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philodelphia,
H. J. LOMBAERT, Superintendent, Attoria, Fa.

May 1, 1857.

NEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER - The ROCHESTER and GENESKE VALLEW RAILROAD is row open, and, is non-meetion with the Buffale, Gerning and New York, and New York and Eric Railroads, forms a Great scotte from New York to Rechester.

York and Eric Rairrods, formers Over 1 2000 from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this note, together with the superior comment afforded by the wide care, renders it by far the most desirable between the above-named rities.

Telests can be procured at the New York and Enic Rairrod Tolket Offers, four of Danneyt, and No. 183 Broodway; use in Jersey City.

Bageign checked through.

Precibits will be transported between New-York and Reches ter with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by caning on the General Precibit Agent No. 183 Broodway.

PAN. Expens S visible Agent, No. 183 Broodway.

No trains on the Buffalo, Commin and New-York Rairrod on Banday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, was JERSEY CTY,—ball and Express Unice: Leave New-York 2 and H an and 4 and 5 p. m. 1 face, \$5; 12 m., \$2.25; excepting of all any stations at and 4 go to Kensington. Through Scheete-rold for Inconcari (\$17 and \$18 for and the West, and for Reitherers Washington, Norfolk, &c., and for the Southers schooled to Washington as for an and op m. M. WOORDUSE, Australia Super-ble Suppage will be received for the visual incluse dedicated and the ked it minutes in advance of the time of leating.

Michigal

HEALING BY MAGNETISM. I. The reinbrited healing medium. Miss GRACEA DAVIS, from Wawsgam, IB has taken up her residence at DR O. O. WELLINGTOWS Water Cure Detablishment, No B East Sibbet, N. V., and is prepared to operate far the time of all dis-cases. She also speaks and written under influence and gives letter

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.-At the season of the year most persons feel the recognity of labine come positying and alternative medicine. We have no heritation in actually that the original and genuine Errard or Saraspartin prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, as the best medicine in the world for the purpose. It suffices the blood, and expect from the chemical to have a sufficient to the state of the stat

Legal Notice.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregale of the County of New York modes a territy given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ROGERS, has of the Edy of New York, deceased, to present the same, with voischer thereof, to the subscribers, at the effect of R. Ragers, No. 17 Wallst, in the City of New-York, on or before the silicenth day of Jacuary near.—Dated New York, the righth day of July 1480N ROGERS.

JACOB S ROGERS.

DS mercial.

DS mercial.

MAURISTON CLALL.

the of November 1857. my 25 laws The IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surragues of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all permanents of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vendens thereof to the subscribers, at the effice of Sterra & Sedgwick. No. 34 Wallstreet, in the City of New York, so refore the twenty first days of December 122.—Date New York, in the seventeenth day of Jame, 1857.

SAMPEL P. PARKER.

Jets 1866. Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GARRET L. Rew, bits of the City of New York, docased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, SARAH ROW, at her residence, Ne. 12! Sullivanet, in the City of New York, one or before the 10th day of January next—Dated New York, the 2d day of July, 1859.

J. W. GOTT, Administrators, 32 law form:

SARAH ROW, Administrators, 12 law form:

SARAH ROW, Administrators of HARRY EROWN deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in sail county, to present the same with the yourchest leaved to the RRVET BRADLEY one of the administrators of said extent, at his residence in Whitestown in sail county, on or before the first day of Musch next—Dated August 13, 1857.

SABRA BROWN, Administrators.

N. SUPREME COURT—ELIJAH PECK, and JAPEZ L. PECK against JAMES T. LEONARD, curviver of Lenuel Sussett Genesed.—Summons for money demand on contract—Comment series of the advernance DEFENDANT: You are hereby summoned and required to saver the complaint is this action, which was filed in the office of the Cirk of this Court at the City Hall, of the City of New York, on the fifth day of August, 1837, and to serve a cepy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their effice, No. 76 Wallett, in the City of New York, within the went against you for the sum of the first against you for the sum of the complaint within the time aforesaid, the piaintiff in this action will take independ against you for the sure of the City of New York, within the went of \$19646 from March 27, 1856 and on the sum of \$190 from January 2 1856, besides the coats of this action.

BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHEE, and law With the law of the Central Park, and have the contral Park.

D LEONARD HAZELTINE, administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of Joseph McKeen, deceased, Plaintiff, st. JONATHAN WILT, GILMAN LO-WD and Nancy his wife, Lucinda McKeen; Joseph McKeen, of Ouro, Wisconsin, James W. Preston and Mary his wife, Allee McKeen, Benjamin C. Kendall and Elizabeth his wife, Belinda McKeen, Joseph Bornce Annie and Portan in whe course of Annie and Assemble wife, Walter Wasson and Marra et his wife, Eileu M. Annis, Lois M. Annis, Nancy Brown, Mary Batchelder, Abigail Yomg, Joseph Whittier, Daniel Whittier and Mary Roe his wife, and Reuben Whittier and Mary Roe his wife, Defendants.—To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of July, A. D. 1837, and to serve a copy of your answer to the sald complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 16 Wallest, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this automous on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you full to answer the said complaint within the time aforceald, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New-York, July I, 1857.

The complaint in the above centitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the lith day of July, A. D. 1837.

LEE & SMIDT, Att'ys for Prife.

UPPREME COURT—Kings County.—JOHN

SUPREME COURT — Kings County.—JOHN
CLARKE and JOHN COCHRAN against BENJAMIN
COCHRAN.—Summons (for relief).—To the defendant abovenamed: You are bereby summoned and required to answer the
complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewift served
upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said conplaint on the subscribers at their office. No. 167 Broadway, in
the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service
hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to
answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaininfs in this section will apply to the Court for the relief demanaded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1874.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the

The complaint in this action was field in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings on the Sin day of Jude, 4537. Dated July 22, 1537. jy23 lawGwTh* Flaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 167 Brasdway.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK. THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—To all persons interested in the easie of JAMES KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as reditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are nerely sited and required personally to be and appear before our Surfocate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the twenty eighth day of September next, at eleven o'clock in the foreneous of that day, then and there to attend the final settlen ent of the account of proceedings of Charlet A. May, Public Administrator in the City of New-York, as Administrator of the goods, shittels and credits of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of office of said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander W. Herdford, esq., Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of Acquat, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-neven.

Water Enre.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER-CURE, Bing harmon-Pight heurs ride from the city by N. Y. and Erle failtrook Visitors with find this one of the presentest places in the Union. Board 64 per week. Address J. H. NORTH. M. B.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.-Mr. S. M. Holden, A COLD BLOODED MURDER.—Mr. S. M. Holden, who lives about a quarter of a mile west on the Deriver road, having been to Detroit and returned on the II o'bbek train, was assaulted on the sidewalk near Chapin & Loomis's machine shop, and robbed of \$100 which he had obtaied in Detroit by two men, who in the souffle shot him in the loins, the ball passing through a portion of the intestines, and as is supposed lodged in the liver. The alarm was soon heard, and several persons came to the assistance of Mr. H., not lodged in the liver. The alarm was soon heard, and several persons came to the assistance of Mr. H., not, however, until the robbers had effected their purpose and made their escape. Mr. Holden was conveyed to bis home, and gave the following account of the affair: One of the robbers was a tall man, rather above medium hight—the other below the average. When he first discovered, them they were standing beside the plack walk, he having supproached them very searly. They accosted him and cananded his money. He replied that he had none, when they assaulted him without further beremany. The struggle continued for a short time, when the fallest one says to the other, "shoot him," when a pistol was immediately fired, the ball in testing his body as above stated.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Sheriff for the apprehension of the robbers, and a public meeting was held in the Court-House to day, and a committee appointed to cooperate with the officers with a view to their detection.

New Hork Daily Tribune

LONDON, Aug. 11, 1857.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Oriental question, which some fourteen months ago was said to have been settled be a

peace at Paris, is now fairly reopened by a diplomatic strike at Constantinople. There the embassies of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia have hauled down their flags, and broken off their relations with the Porte The Embassadors of England and Austria, backing the resistance of the Divan against the demands of the Four Powers, simultaneously declared they should not shun any responsibility likely to arise out of the conflict.

These events occurred on the 6th of the present month. The story of the drama is the old one, but the dramatis persona bave shifted parts and the plot is made to bear some air of novelty, through the contrivance of a new mise en scène. It is new not Russia, but France, that occupies the vanguard. M. Thouvenel, her Embassador at Constantinople, in a somewhat affected, Menchikoff strain, imperiously called upon the Porte to annul the Moldavian elections, because Vogorides, the Kaimakan of Moldavia, by unfair interference, and in violation of the treaty of Paris, had contrived to give the Anti-Unionists a majority of representatives. The Porte demurred to this dictation, but declared itself willing to summon the Kaimakan to Constantinople, there to answer the accusations brought forward against bis administration. This proposal M Thouvenel haughtily rejected, insisting on the inquiry into the electoral operations being handed over to the European Commission of reorganization installed at Bucharest. Since the majority of that Commission is formed of the Commissioners of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, the very parties working for the union of the Danubian Provinces, and charging Vogorides with the crime of illegal interference, the Porte, pushed on by the Embassadors of Great Britain and Austria, of course declined making its avowed antagonists the judges in their own cause. Then the catastrophe

took place.

The real point in question is evidently the that gave origin to the Russian war, viz., the virtual separation of the Danubian Provinces from Turkey, separation of the Danubian Provinces from Turkey, this time atten pted not in the form of a "material guarantee," but in the form of a union of the Princepolities under the sway of a European puppet-prince. Russia, in her calm, circumspect, patient way, never swerves from her settled purpose. Altered which her constants are constants. way, never swerves from her settled purpose. Already she has succeeded in arraying, in an affair in which she alone is interested, some of her enemies against the rest, and may thus expect to subdue the one by the other. As to Bonaparte, he is actuated by various motives. He hopes to find a safety-valve against disaffection at home by complication abroad. He is immensely flattered that Russia deigns to figure in a French mask, and allows him to lead the dead. the cance. His empire of fictions must content it-self with theatrical triumphs, and, in the depths of his soul, he may delude himself with the notion of putting, with the aid of Russia, a Bonaparte on the mock throne of a Romania extemporized by protecols. Since the famous Warsaw Conference of 1850, and the march of an Austrian army to the northern confines of Germany, Prussin pants for some little revenge to be wreaked on Austria, some little revenge to be wreated on Austra, if it be allowed at the same time to keep out of harm's way. Sardinia rests all her hepes on a conflict with Austria, to be no longer waged by the dangerous alliance with Italian revolutions, but in the rear of the despotic powers of the conti-

Austria is as earnest in counteracting me amon of the Danubian Principalities as Russia is in forwarding it. She knows the prime motive of that scheme, which is still more immediately aimed at her own power than that of the Porte. Pareston at last, the principal stock in trade of whose popularity consists of a spurious Anti-Russianism, must of course legal to share the real terrors of Francis Joseph. teign to share the real terrors of Francis Joseph. He, by all means, must appear to side with Austria and the Porte, and not to give way to Rassian pressure unless constrained by France. Such is the position of the respective parties. The Rouman people are but a pretext, a thing quite out of the question. Even the most desperate enthusiasts will scarcely be able to muster a sufficient quantity o creduity to believe in Louis Napoleon's sincere zeal for the purity of popular elections, or in Russia's ardent desire to strengthen the Rouman nationality, the destruction of which has never ceased to form an object of her intrigues and her wars since the days of Peter the Great.

days of Peter the Great.

A paper started at Brussels by certain self-styled Rouman patriots, and called L'Etoile du Danube, has just published a series of documents relating to the Moldavian elections, the substantial part of which I propose to translate for THE TRIBUNE. It consists of letters addressed to Nicholas Vogorides, the Kaimakan of Moldavia, by Stephen Vogorides, his father; by Messurus, his brother-in-law, and the Turkish Embassador at London; by A. Vogorides, his brother, and the Secretary to the Turkish Embassy at London; by M. Fotiades, another brother-in-law of his, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Moldavian Government at Constantinople; and, hasly, by Baron Prokesch, the Austrian Internuncio at the Sublime Porte. This correspondence was some lime Porte. This correspondence was some time since stolen from the Jassy Palace of the time since stelen from the Jassy Palace of the Kaimakan, and the Etoile du Danube now boasts of the possession of the original letters. The Etoile du Danube considers burglary quite a respectable road to diplomatic information, and in this view of the case seems backed by the whole of the official Euternal ropean press.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MOL DAVIAN ELECTIONS, PUBLISHED BY THE ETOILE

Fragment of a Letter of M. C. Messurus, the Ottoman Embasssador at London, to the Karmakan Vo-gorides.

Itell you confidentially that Lord Clarendon approves your reply to the counsels of France and Prussis concerning the press. It has found it honorable, just and legal. I have recommended to his Excellency the wisdom of your conduct in the actual circumstances. I write to the Porte, and endeavor to recome your success in the brilliant career you show circumstances. I write to the Porte, and endeavor to secure your success in the brilliant career you show yourself so worthy of. You will save this fine country from the danger into which traitors unworthy the name of Moldavians try to drag it. Stimulated by material interests and rewards, they push their perversity to the point of contributing to transform Moldavia, their interland, into a simple appendage to Wullathia, and to wipe it out from the map of self-governing peoples. On the pretext of founding seme fabulous Koumania, they want to reduce Moldavia and the Moldavians to the state of Ireland and the Irish, little caring for the the state of Ireland and the Irish, little caring for the the stare of Ireland and the Irish, little caring for the maledations of generations present and to come. You foldlil the duty of an honest and virtuous patriot in detesting such rubbish, which is not ashamed of calliagised the National party. The Unionist party may call itself the National party in Wallachta, where it aims at the aggrandizement of the fatherland; but from the same reason it cannot be designated in Moldewin but by the name of the anti-national party. There the only national party is that which resists the union. The English Government is hostile to the union. Do not doubt that. I short time, when the tallest one says to the other, short time, when a pistol was immediately fired, the call entering his body as above stated.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the Sheriff for the apprehension of the robbers, and a public meeting was held in the Court-House to day, and a committee appointed to cooperate with the officers with a view to their detection.

At the time of writing we learn from the physicians that Mr. Holden like without material change, but that he is cope of he recovery.

Lights and Shaddows or Political Life Or is failed position from which their Governments can but easily Judge Course sentent of a time is made at the family of the failes position from which their Governments can but easile them to withdraw by recalling them. If fear to less the Perice, constrained by foreign intervention, be placed in the unpleasant situation to involve the present of the Presion S. Broade, and remainded to the pales it bestows upon your moderate with you, named the Presion S. Broade, and remainded to produce the robbing stack of the S. oth his include Rauroad.

the Principalities is the aristence of Mold win as a distinct, self-governing Principality."

A. Vogoridas, Secretary to the Turkish Emblary at London, to the Kaimakan Vogorides.

"I hasten to inform you that your brother-in-law has just seen Lord Palmerston. He has brought important news as to the disposition of his Lordship against the union of the Principalities. Lord Palmerston is a thorough adversary of the union, he considers it as subversive of the rights of our sovereign, and consequently analogous instructions will be sent to Sir Henry Bulwer, the Commissioner of Great Britainin the Principalities. Thus, as I wrote you before, it is necessary for you to strain every serve for preventing the Moldavians from expressing any wishes in favor of the union and for showing you worthy of the benevolence of the Porte, or the support of England and Austria. The three Powers being decided upon obstrucing the union, you need not care about what the French i and or threaten to do, whose journals treat you like a Greek."

The Same to the Same.

The Same to the Same.

"London, April 15, 1857.

"I am advising you to blindly follow in everything the Austrian Consul even if he behaved still more fastidiously, and in spite of all his faults. You must consider that that man acts only according to the instructions of his Government. Austria agrees with the ideas of the Sublime Porte and Great Britsio, and it is for this reason that, when Austria is content, Turkey and Pingland will be so. I repeat, therefore, that you must comply with the counsels and wishes of the Austrian Consul, and without the least objection, employ all the persons he may propose to you, without employ all the persons he may propose to you, without informing you whether the persons recommended to perverse or ill-famed. It suffices that these men be employ all the persons he may propose to you, without informing you whether the persons recommended to perverse or ill-famed. It suffices that there men be sincerely against the union. That suffices; for, if the union should be proclaimed by the Moldavian Divan, Austria would accuse you of being responsible, because of having resisted the advice of her Consul, so active in the opposition to the union. As to Ergland, she will never allow the union to be trailized, even if all the Divans pronounced for it. Nevertheless, it is desirable that you prevent the Moldavian Divan from pronouncing for the union, because then the difficulties of the three Powers will be less with respect to France and Russia, and thus they will owe you their grantude. You were quite right in not granting the liberty of the press which Moldavian madesps, friends of Russia under a French nask, would misuse for bringing about a popular move in favor of the union. Do prevent anancuvers of that sort. I feel sure that, if the Etoile du Danube and the like bad publications were published in France, the Government would rot fail to immediately dispatch their authors to Cayenne. France, which longs for liberty-clubs and political reunions in Moddwalachia, should commence by admitting them at home, in-tead of inflicting banishment and warnings upon all journalists who dare speak a little freely. Charité bien ordonnée, as the French proverb says, commence par soi-meme. The Paris Tresty does not speak of the union of the Principalities; it simply says that the alivans shall prosounce themselves on the internal reorganization of the country; but the madeages who make the union their watchword, altogether for getting the clause of the treaty, instead of pordering over internal reforms, are exclusively bent on a new international organization, meditate independence under foreign princes. England, quite agreed with Austria, is completely opposed to the union and will, in concert with the Subiane Porte, never allow it to be tria, is completely opposed to the union and will, in concert with the Subline Ports, never allow it to be carried out. If the French Consul tells you the con-trary, do not believe him, because he lies."

NOTES ON THE MAURITIUS.

VI.-LIFE AND CUSTOMS. You must remember that the sun sets here, in the month of May, before six o'clock, so that 4 in the afternoon was a very pleasant hour to leave the city for the country-residence of Mr. G., about five miles from Port Louis. Our drive was delightful. We found the town well laid out, the streets broad, and shaded by lofty trees. We found many of the houses of only one story-thus built, it is said, to prevent their being destroyed by burricanes. The Government-house, and many other large buildings erected by the French, long, long years ago, are still in excellent preservation, giving the idea that, if the houses are well-built, there is no great danger of an overthrow. There

there is no great danger of an overthrow. There is a law now to prevent the erection of more weeden houses, so that the modern ones are built of stone, and most of them of two stories.

We passed through a long street in the old part of the town, filled with quaint buildings, stores kept by Chinese, and all manner of strange attire for the Indians exposed for sale. On leaving this street we ascended a hill, and then stopped to look back upen the city as it lay glowing in the light of the declining sun—one side open to the ocean, and he others surrounded by picturesque mountains. You can imagine nothing more beautiful. On the left we saw the Signal Mountain, at which poor Irul so often looked when awaiting the arrival of his beloved Virginia. Some years since, a small his beloved Virginia. Some years since, a small house on this mountain, inhabited by two men whose business it was to attend to the signals, was swept into the sea by a violent hurricane; neither men nor house were ever seen again.

As we proceeded, we encountered many Indians—seme with little carts drawn by very small denleys, some with large bundles of clothes on their heads. These last had been to the "Grande Riviere" to wash. It is very curious to see them en the banks of the river, beating their clothes with stones; and very ridiculous it appeared to me, in passing a Court yard, to see a solemn looking man with huge turban and flowing robes, ironing laces and muslins.

We saw, also, many cows with humps on their backs. These cows were brought from Mada-gascar. That island also furnishes Mauricius with beef. The animals are brought alive, and not killed until after baying recovered from the fatigues of the voyage. Common beef is 30 cents a pound, and the nicer parts, 45, 50 and 60 cents, according to the demand or the conscience of the proprietor the reof. It is a curious fact that if the juice of the papaw is put on the toughest beef it will become terder, and fit to be cooked in half an hour.

We saw many papaw trees during our drive-also palms, aloes growing by the road side, silvas, mangoes, clearders in full bloom, hedges of cactus, with their crimson flowers, and finally approached the house by an avenue of tamarinds.

The house, surrounded by gardens, was built by a rich Indian. It is of stone, two stories high, with a deep verandah the whole length of the front. The windows are small, opening in the middle like French windows; the lower part only is of glass, the upper being jalousies, or what we call blinds. There is a half through the center of the house, which, like the large rooms opening into it, is paved with a yel-lewish stone. On each side of the house is a large tree from Madagascar. The branches come from the trunk very near the ground. the trunk very near the ground; immense roots are visible extending in every direction. The bark is smooth and clean, the leaves very small, resembling the sensitive plant, and the seed-pods are more than a foot long. From the verandah we have a fine view of the ocean and the Signal Mountain.

We sat there in the quiet evenings, enjoying the cool breeze from the ocean and the persume of the flowers, which the lovely children of Mr. G. never wearied of gathering and giving me, astonished and delighted at my admiration of them. It is very smusing to hear the little children speak in what they call Crecke French. They have learned it from their negro nurses; it bears the same relation to Parision French that the jargon of our Southern tegress does to the pure English—indeed, many phrises are literal translations of the "done-genes," &c., that I have heard at the South.

Yen expend in a proper street a kindness than one

You council imagine greater kindness than one receives from the warm-hearted, hospitable people tere. Everything is done for your comfortlere. Everything is done for your comfort—every futle attention shown, and yet you are made to feel quite at home. I sit in the hall or verantah with the family. I chat with the French tator, who comes to give lessons in English to the little girls. I wander away among the tamatind groves with some lovely young ladies who are visiting at the Jasamine (the name of Mr. G.'s residence), or I sit in my lefty, eval room, paved with stone and hung with India muslin of the most dazzling whiteness, and write, or listen to accounts of Mauritius in the older time. olden time, or quietly enjoy the luxure of living, when the air is tresh and cool, as it is this morning. Of course, you would like to know how household notices, you would like to know how household notices are arranged in this part of the world, or, I could say, in this hole in the world—for, strange as it may seem. Mauritius is actually so much lower than other portions of the earth that, were not the than other portions of the earth that, were not the ocean restricted by the, at this place, unusually strong attraction of gravitation, it would rush over the island, covering everything but the summit of the Pouce and Pieter-Bat.

The Pouce is a singular mountain, supposed to bear a strong resemblance to a giant's thumb, and

Pieter-Bat is the beautiful statue-like mountain that Pieter-Bat is the beautiful statue-like mountain that locks like a queen. It is called Pieter-Bat from some Dutchmen, who, it is said, actually ascended it and stood on the head of the statue. By consulting your geography, you will know that it is 3,764 feet high. As to the matter of Mauritius being so much k wer than other parts of the workl, it has been well proved by the oscillations of the pendulum. Some people thought the increased number of the oscillations was due to the attractive substances of oscillations was due to the attractive substances of the seil; but the experiment has been tried with copper pendulums, that are not subject to magneti

It is generally supposed that the island is a volcan-It is generally supposed that the island is a volcanic mass exhausted by frequent cruptions. The formation of the mountains, and the layers of stone
which slant toward the sea, and are there covered
with corals, and the color of the stones themselves,
all tend to confirm this supposition. I saw to-day
some curious stenes of a dark reddish color, with large round holes in them, looking as though they would he some of the pudding stones that the gran

threw away in Dorchester.

The earth in this part of the island is very red, worse even than in New-Jersey; but the soil is very rich, and the flowers seem to grow without any trouble. Walking from this plantation to the next it seemed very strange to me to see no fences. Trees and bedges of the small orange form the principal boundaries. You turn to the right, and you cipal boundaries. You turn to the right, and you are in a private garden "unbeknowsst;" you turn to the keft, and you enter another, and immediately, like Roderick Dhu's men, from behind every shrub springs up a little Indian. They come around you, offering iruits. You never saw anything so unearthly as these little Indian children. They are so very delicate, so straight, their black eyes have such a pensive expression, and their long black hair falls about them in the most picturesque manner as they stamo, motionless as statues, awaiting your decision. When you assent, or when they see the marquee or the token in your hand, they rush off to the little When you assent, or when they see the marquee or the token in your hand, they rush off to the little buts, that, unless you saw them entering, you would never suppose anything but a hay stack, and return with the father or proprietor, with whom a satisfactory termination is, after some little time, arranged, and then you sit under the shady trees and enjoy your delic ous bananas, or manges, while the little elfish sprites steal silently away.

I met with a singular plant in my walk yesterday; the juice thereof stains like indelible ink. It would be very well to use it for this purpose. An enterprising Yankee might make quite a fortune with a few plants if there were any way discovered of preserving it.

of preserving it.

I have seen two large banyan trees, or multiplyon, as they call them here; one entirely shades the pavilion (one-story small house) near which it grows. It is very curious to see the long, threadlike roots, hanging from the high branches; they wave about in the wind, and seem to be greatly fatigued, and very red with the exertion of trying of them have actually joined themselves to the main trunk, giving the appearance of a fluted column. The leaves resemble those of the blue, only at the end there is a point three or four maches long. I cannot walk out or open my eves without seeing something new and interesting. I saw some beauti-ful mu-breoms to-day; they are six and eight inches in diameter; they have become amost as hard as wood, and look as though they were made of sa-

hogany, very highly polished.

I have been to the city several times to make visits, as here, as in France, it is etiquette for the newly-arrived to begin the acquaintance of the residents. One lady asked me if I would like a pomplemasse, and was quite astonished to find that I did not knew what it was. At a sign, a beautiful like it is the second of the residence of the reside ful little Indian girl sprang from behind her mis-trees's chair, left the room, and in an instant retrees's chair, left the room, and in an instant returned with one of those large, bitter oranges, that are called shaddocks in the West Indies. Here, however, they have not the bitter tasts of those I have seen in America, but are, on the contrary, very said and refreshing. Then I had callon given me. This is a delicious beverage made of the sap of the lama tree. The Indians go to a plantation and pay for the right of tapping the trees. They bottle the sap, which keeps only a few hours, and take it to market, using for a cork a piece of the palm, and winding the green less around the bottle. But I was to tell you about the domestic arrangements.

About 54 o'clock in the morning, you hear About 54 o'clock in the morning, you hear certain sounds that convince you the household are moving. Should you happen to peep into the grand hall, or the dining-noom you would see either the mistress of the house, the eldest daughter, or some kind cousin or aun', superintending the making o the coffee; for this is one of the things that must be left to no person unaware of the true value of coffee to concoct. Should any family, however, be so fertunate as to have an old "seunen," who has bursed the madame when she was a baby, she can make the coffee, manage the children, and scold all the Indians on the plantation-or property, as they

call it here.
You look out of the window, and you see an Incian gliding up the avenue with a tray on his head, full of loaves of bread, nicely covered with a napkin. In an instant, another makes his appearance, mapsin. In an instant, another makes in appearant, with a large basket on his cranium covered with green leaves. As he mounts the steps of the verandah he uncovers the basket and waits patiently for some one to come and take as many of his bottles. of fresh milk as they may require.

Now some one knocks gently at your door-you open, and an Indian with as respectful a salaam as he can make with both hands engaged, offers you coffee, nots and bread. Good butter is a luxury. Only on some very large plantations do they have cows in sufficient number to furnish it. That offered in the Bezaar is by no means palatable. Still, it is put on the table and is eaten thankfully. A great deal of sait butter is brought from France. Lard is chiefly used in cooking.

After the ceffee, people may be seen on the ve-

randahs in dressing-gowns, but at 9 o'clock they are dressed for the day. Breakfast about 10—always a curry, either of chicken or fish or of vegetables curry, either of chicken or has or of vegetables— an immense dish of race and another of boiled leaves, resembling mustard, but called brede (pro-neunced as we do bread). A large pile of rice is put obyour plate, a smaller one of brede, and some of the curry with a quantity of the sauce. After this you have, if you wish, eggs or cold meat, but always delicious bananas or other truit and sweet-

Some one of the family keeps the key and gives out," as they do at the South. The Indians (beside their wages, which for house servants is about \$5 a month), have a certain quantity of rice given them every week-or else you give them 50 cents a week extra, and they find their own pre-

The father of the family and the sons, if there are my at college, leave home directly after the coffee, returning at the close of the day, for dinner

The ladies sew and talk and make themselves contertable. The washerman twice a week takes he clothes away to some river to wash. He rey, a see has under the trees froning. I never saw white things so dazzlingly white as they are here. Every thing is so exquisitely near—no dust allowed to test in corners. An immense amount of energy must be required to keep the domestic wheels me ng in this hot country, particularly when the docase of Madaine L., who is neatness personified, and has two young Indians to do a quarter part of the

work that a parlor girl would have to do in Boston

or New-York. Some leaves from a bouquet had fallen on the ball Some leaves from a bouquet had fallen on the hall floor. Madame L—, "Landoo, a petit coup de balai ici," "a little teuch of the broom here." Landoo, a beautiful boy of 15, from Cockin Chioa, preferred to look out of the gate to hearing his mistress. "Kisnard, a petit coup de balai ici;" hut Keisnard was folding his turban. "Marie Louise" (undame's own maid, a mutatro); but Marie Louise was in madame's own room, and of course could not hear "Neunen"—but this word had hardly left the live of madame, when "Neunen," the living the lips of madame, when "Neunen," the living image of Juyce Heth, was at her mistress's elbow; and before she could express her wishes every leaf had been removed. Landoo was polishing the table and Kisnard inbhing the floor, while old Neunen was muttering a mething between her teeth, equiva-

lent to "lazy niegers."

At dinner, sodb, currice, and a numberless variety of daubs and regents, and badly-spiced dishes

* Creale name for acree; or, so at the South, "Manney,"

—the grand dish seems to be a reast turker, is usually served last—fruits, sweetments, wind After dinner, music, &c. Nine o'clock is the

hour for retiring.

The Indians have brought with them many lar religious customs, one of which, as related by an eye-witness, I will endeavor to describe. This cerement took place the Sunday after our arrival in Mauritius, and is called in Samoul, Nazouphyson

Con Sunday last, while on our way to the beautiful plantation of Eau Blanche, one of the finest estates in the rich and beautiful quarter of the Riviere du Rempart, our attention was attracted by a numerous crowd of Indians singularly attired and ornamented, who seemed to direct their steps to the same point as ourselves. Desiring to know why such an immense number had collected, we stopped our carriage and learned from an obliging pedestrian that there was to be, in a few minutes, at St. Antoine, a very curious ceremony. Enchanted at this happy circumstance, which would add a new pleasure to those which swaited us at the princely dwelling of our friend, we urged our herees in advance of the procession, that we might be able to select a good place to enjoy, at our case, a spectacle entirely new to us.

entirely new to us.

We had done well, for on our arrival the place was crowded, and but for the besevokent courtesy of some spectators, who had, without doubt, waited since the morning at the door of the establishment, the little details of the performance had forever

escaped us.

In an immerse court, situated at the bottom of a valley, between a beautiful sugar plantation and a hill crowned by the magnificent house of the master, ornamented by elegant pavilions and delicious gar-dens, more than a thousand Indians were already debs, more than a thousand Indians were already cellected; some on toot, some in carts, some on the trees and the roofs of the surrounding huts; all waiting as impatiently as curselves for the rising of the cortain, which moved too slowly for such an arxious crowd. At length, a great noise was heard, mencioneus, discordant and disagreeable as was ever made in a concert of amateurs; these were the first notes of the overture, executed by the orchestra. But what an orchestra! Three clarionets or surrents, two kones, two cymbals or

tra. But what an orchestral. Three clarionets or trompets or serpents, two kongs, two cymbals or tan times, a half dezen drums, and a canon. Each of these instruments sourced but one note, which was repeated incessantly. This was as disagreeable and different from true music as any Christian ever made when practicing on the flute or piano.

The orchestra, preceded by an individual painted yellow, who here on his head a high pyramid of flowers, and followed by men, women and children sucared with saffron, directed their steps toward two paper monuments in the form of a gouad. (supported by two human cariatides, motionless as stone), and halted before a brasier twenty feet long by six broad, hollowed in the earth and filled with huming coals; the heat from this was so intense that the spectators at a few steps distant were at times frightened by the scorching sir they inhaled. Near the brasier had been carefully placed a little basin of cold water, the object of which it was easy to divine.

to divine.
Some Indians, the wives doubtless of these about some indians, the wives doubters of consequences of the sacrifice themselves, sprinkled saffrou poweer all around and then prostrated themselves several times, their faces on the ground. The ceremony commetced: A silence as of death reigned among that meticed: A silence as of death reigned among that curious crowd who seemed to have every sense and emetion paralyzed, except the one desire of seeing. The procession which had just stopped moved again (always with the music at the head), theu stopped again at the other extremity of the brasier. It is well here to remark, that during the halt the coals had been carefully stirred to increase their heat. Nothing, then, had been neglected to render the fête as beautiful and as imposing as possible.

Attention! the signal is given. A fearful tremor seizes all, the hearts cease to beat, the drums alone continue to deafen us. The unfortunates enter rea-

continue to deafen us. The unfortunates enter res-olutely into the Gehenea and begin to cross the olutely into the Gehenua and begin to cross the burning ceals, more or less stewly, according to the degree of devotion by which they are actuated; men, wemen and children, with their feet bare and joyful faces, devoting themselves to the horrible punishment of the fire—and for what? Some of them dancing, waved sabers, lances or banners; others carried garlands or symbolical vases, or a kind of cage ornamented with flowers, or little flags upon their heads. Their last step was in the water; then shey recommenced until the third, fourth, o with time, their voluntary mattyrdom.

But this is not all. The victums are attentively watched by men armee with enormous whips, with

watched by men armed with enormous whips, with which they strike without eliciting the slighted which they strike without cliciting the slightest complaint, those who, in their march on that bed of croses, have allowed the slightest cry to escape them, or shown and

The ceremony finished, the people precipitate themselves on the brasier which has just seen extinguished, gather a little of the askes, and beg of the neartyrs some of the flowers of their gardads to he kept as precious relies. We have been so for-tunate as to obtain some details of the origin of this singular ceremony. The Fete du Feu was estabhished in remembrance of the ordeal to which Dra-opada, a wife of the sons of the Pandou, one of the kings of Delh; submitted. She married the five brothers called Pandaras in the heroic poems of India. On leaving one of her husbands to follow another, she purified herself in the burning coals. This fiery ordeal is a favor not granted to all. Mary conditions are attached to it, of which fasting is the principal. Thus a tradition, where which is lished in remembrance of the ordeal to which De is the principal. Thus a tradition whose origin is nearly lest in the lapse of time, and which perhaps is only a fable without morality, has caused to be is only a fable without morality, has caused to be introduced into the religion of many sects of Indians a custom as cruel as stupid, continued by the fanaticism of an ignorant and berbarous people, or encouraged by some concealed interest of the priests, is perpetuated even to our day, and is still honored in the year of grace 1854 in India and even in Mauritius, and protected, or at least tolerated, by the emmently philanthropic and paternal government of her Britannic Majesty. her Britannie Majesty.

* Gound—a little temple made of light wood and covered with loved paper and flowers. Last year, at a similar fete, one of the weetched beings fell in crossing the brasier, ewing to the eagerous of four of his comrades who followed him. One alone was saved alive. The our others were literally burned to the bones when withdraws run the brasier.

TWO MEN HORRIBLY BURNED TO From The Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 24.

About 3 o'clock yestercay mersing, a canal bost, leaded with coal for Col. John H. Braat, ping at a wharf near the new depot, was discovered to be on fire by two men who happened to be passing that way. When the men arrived at the boat they were surprised to hear the cries of some persons in the cabin, and upon bresking in the door trey discovered two colored men, Edward Collins, aged about 29 years, and Washington Good, aged about 19 years both of whom they removed, with some difficulty, to the shore. The clothes of Washington were burned entirely off him, rendering him almost insenable. Her skin in met y places had peeled from the body, presenting a most pitable sight. Collins appeared to be less injured, but being in a more senable condition, suffered the most interne agont. He begged for some person to kill him so as to end his sufferings, and when this was refused he broke from their hands and leaped into the canal apparently set the purpose of drowing bimed. He was bromptly rescued and taken to a houre in Cherry alley, where attendance was turn noted. Washington breather his last about 4 o'clock p. m., and the neast exerciating pains, and Collins line red until about 7] o'clock p. m., when he also died.

died.
Various conjectures are afford as to the origin of the Various conjectures are afford as to the origin of the fire—some supposing it to have been the act of an incendiary, others that it was purely accidental, and eniginated from the fire in a stove that had been used the previous evening for cocking supper, or from their tebacco-pips. About 9 o'clock this morning Ceromer Barr came into possession of certain facts which led him to believe that the fire was the work of an incer diary.

which is d min to brain an incer diary.

A beatman named Charles R. Courad, a white man,
was accessed about 10 o'clock this morning by Officer
Radabaugh, on suspicion of having set the boat on
fire. He was committed for a hearing on Wednesday

REN GVER .- A boy about 10 years old, whose name was not ascertaired, was severely injured yesterday Ratiroad depot, by a back driven by Garrett Conner, sho was arrested by Officer Finch of the Twenty-und Precinct, but subsequently discharged by Jus ice Plan-dreau, it being shown that the accident was the result of the boy's own carelesanees.